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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/510,310	10/06/2004	Ralph Hubert Peters	NL 020329	7470
24737 7590 01/25/2008 PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS P.O. BOX 3001			EXAMINER	
			CARTER, WILLIAM JOSEPH	
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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EXAMINER

William J. Carter

ART UNIT PAPER

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Commissioner for Patents

The Applicant has charged the examiner with making a "rather amazing statement," because the examiner has "defined" the items in the reference that represent the sleeve and cap. The Applicant further attacked the examiner's statements saying that "it is not the Examiner's prerogative to define terminology any way he sees fit." Without explaining a patent examiner's responsibilities to the Applicant, claim interpretation is a key feature in examining a patent. In order to "interpret" one must "assign meaning to" (wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn). "Interpret" has a very similar definition to "define: give a definition for the meaning of a word" (wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn). So if the Applicant feels that the examiner is not entitled to interpret a reference as it reads on claim language, then the Applicant is mistaken. There is not a magic word-bank that every application draws from, so the language is not consistent in every patent. So the examiner is required to interpret if an item from a reference with a given name, can be interpreted (or defined) as the item in a claim given another name. In this case the examiner decided that a connected "envelope" and "cap" that form a sleeve around a light source, can be interpreted/defined as a sleeve. As for the remaining arguments, the Applicant doesn't bring up any new issues that have not been previously discussed.

/Ali Alavi/

Primary Examiner